

## INDIANA POLITICIANS MAKE VAIN THUNDER

Fail to Rouse Voters From  
Apathy That Has Marked  
Attitude in Campaign.

STRAW VOTES SAY HUGHES,  
BUT MAY MEAN NOTHING

Tour of Charles E. Hughes Helps  
Republican Campaign Fund—Many  
Speakers for Both Parties.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 3.—The Indiana campaign is running along in about the same quiet fashion that has characterized it since the first gun was fired. The people continue to refuse to be excited over politics. They are saying little and doing less.

Practically all campaign activity in all parties is confined to politicians, who make a living out of politics and hold public office. This element is noisy and belligerent, and seeks to give the campaign the appearance of a ferocious battle—which it is not.

If the general public should happen to become infected with the same kind of fervor that has taken hold of party politicians, Indiana would be no place for women and children. But this has not happened. Non-combatants are as safe here as anywhere in the country.

Hughes' Visit Unsatisfying.

It was thought that the tour of Charles E. Hughes would open things up and make the political pot boil. The result has not been all that republican managers had hoped. True, there has been an upturn in republican affairs since Hughes toured the north half of the state, but republicans themselves, or at least some of the leaders, are quietly admitting that it is doubtful if the speeches of the candidate made any number of votes for the ticket.

Whatever advantage has resulted from the Hughes tour is due, they say, to the ginger that it put in the republicans of the state. They are in a better fighting humor now than they were before Hughes came. Of this there can be no doubt.

Party organizations are in better shape. Workers are more enthused. There is more activity about party headquarters in the counties, so it is said. But the sudden new enthusiasm has not reached the rank and file.

One effect of the Hughes trip, it is said, is that it has stimulated republicans to open their pocket books for campaign contributions. The republican organization in Indiana has all the money it can use. It is not required to stint on anything.

This was not the case a few weeks ago. At that time there was an apparent stringency in the campaign fund. It has been removed and the situation improved.

Money Coming In.

It is understood the republican organization is combing the state thoroughly for campaign money, and that this process is taking in checks and contributions galore. All of which is cause of joy among leaders.

The democrats do not appear to have as much money. But they also are maintaining expensive and extensive state headquarters, with a flock of employees that fills two floors of a downtown office building.

Everything known to the skill of master politicians is being done by both parties to arouse voters to realization of the fact that a campaign is on. The effort has not met with ready response.

Hughes is coming back for two days, making five days in all that he will give to Indiana in the campaign. He will make a special train trip over southern Indiana October 15 and 16, following his one-day trip through Kentucky.

The southern part of the state is largely democratic. It is the hope of republicans that Hughes may be able to influence the large element of German democratic voters there.

Within the month the democrats will have as their headline speakers Senators Underwood, John Sharp Williams and J. Ham Lewis, W. J. Bryan, Charles A. Towne and many others. President Wilson will be in Indianapolis October 12, but will make a non-political speech at the Indiana centennial celebration. It is understood he will not remain overnight to make a political speech, as had been suggested.

Results of Straw Votes.

Straw votes taken in many places in the state almost invariably show Hughes in the lead. But there are

some peculiar features to these straw ballots. One is that nearly all laboring men vote for Wilson, while business men, traveling men and others, like them, vote for Hughes.

This is especially true of straw votes taken on trains. One man polled a train the other day after ten railroad men had entered the car. All ten voted for Wilson.

The same men polled an interurban car that carried a large number of employees of an automobile factory. Practically all voted for Wilson. Traveling men on these trains were nearly a unit for Hughes.

These straw votes show another interesting feature. Although they have been much talked to the effect that Senator Thomas Taggart, democrat, would run far better than Senator John W. Kern, also democrat, at election, because of his personal popularity, the straw votes show Kern running away from Taggart.

Harry S. New and James E. Watson, republican nominees for senator, run ahead of Kern and Taggart. If the straw votes mean anything or may be taken as an indication of the probable result at the election, New and Watson will win by a big majority.

This development is somewhat surprising in view of the intense opposition by Congressmen to Watson. Organized labor has always counted Watson as the special friend and defender of those manufacturing and employing interests that fight organized labor to a finish.

Mulhall Matter Revived.

They still point to Watson's connection with the Mulhall anti-labor lobby scandal at Washington, which ripped politics wide open a few years ago. Watson was closely connected with Mulhall, as was shown by the testimony taken in the Mulhall investigation by Congressmen.

This Mulhall matter is being used against him this year. He was bitterly denounced at the meeting of the Indiana State Federation of Labor at Logansport the past week. Senator Taggart also came in for criticism at the federation meeting, because he employed non-union labor on some construction work at his French Lick hotel.

It has developed, also, that while a large majority of progressives will vote for Hughes for President, they are not all pleased with the republican state ticket. Many openly declare intention to vote against it.

They give as their reason that the state ticket was nominated and is dominated by the Hemenway-Watson-Goodrich-Keating faction of reactionary republicans, cause of the split in the party in 1912, and that they do not propose to stand for it. With the fight as close as it is in Indiana, any large number of progressives who might adopt this course would be certain to have a serious effect on the chances of the republican state ticket.

Debs Opposing Moss.

There is an interesting situation in the fifth congressional district, a socialist stronghold, represented in Congress by Representative Ralph W. Moss, democrat, and it is said the socialists are gaining much strength at the expense of Moss.

Eugene V. Debs is the socialist candidate for Congress. He is making a thorough canvass of the district. His meetings are said to be the largest ever held there by the socialists.

Clay county, in the fifth district, is a dry county. Hundreds of coal miners are employed in county mines. Some new mining properties are being opened in one township, and a Terre Haute brewery has started a campaign to establish saloons in that township by means of a local option election.

The people are up in arms. Crawford Fairbanks, chief owner of the brewery, is a close personal, business and political friend of Senator Taggart. Taggart and Fairbanks have, for years, been closely associated, especially in politics.

The brewery fight to install saloons in the dry township has started a fight of retaliation. Taggart promises to be the sufferer because of his well known connection with Fairbanks.

This fight has spread all over the district. The drys threaten to make it a state-wide fight. Therefore, it is admitted that neither Moss nor Taggart is in good shape in the fifth district.

Germans Consider Wilson.

There is undoubtedly a trend toward Wilson of the German vote, a development of the last few weeks. From several cities and counties in which the German vote is strong reports come that, while practically all this element was against Wilson a short time ago, many Germans now give reasons and excuses for supporting him.

The most interesting feature in the past week is the happy and vigorous manner in which the democrats have met the attack of James P. Goodrich, republican candidate for governor. He charged that under democratic administration the state institutions were being managed in a wasteful and extravagant manner, and has been making headway. It was only the past week that democrats took serious notice. But they have met it with a complete and extensive array of facts and figures to prove that all increased expense which Goodrich declared to be extravagance was due exclusively to the higher market cost of foodstuffs used in the institutions.

Gov. Ralston opened up on Goodrich with a red-hot speech. It is said

the defense will be continued. Democrats are attacking the republicans for attempting to drag non-partisan state charitable, benevolent and educational institutions into politics.

About 3,000 Indiana soldiers are on the Mexican border. There is no prospect that they will return home in time to vote at the election. October 3 is voters' registration day, and the soldiers cannot be here to register.

Therefore the two political parties have arranged to enable these soldiers to prepare their registration application at absent voters' and get them back here in time for filing on registration day. The democrats sent an Indiana lawyer to Texas for the purpose of looking after the preparation of the applications for democratic soldiers.

St. John's College Opens.

All departments of St. John's College are now in operation, with the resumption yesterday of the preparatory classes. Enrollment this year in all departments exceeds last year, it is stated. Excellence medals for September have been awarded as follows: Daniel Murphy, Bernard Benson, William Carra, Dennis Shea, Stephen Clements, Elwood Costello, John Callahan, Justin McCarthy, Howlett, Dudley, Vincent Downey, James McDonald, John O'Connor, Frederick Hart, Res. Hurlburg, Edmund Barry, Philip Cunningham and Joseph Cipolatti.

Cable Disables Propeller.

As the tug John Miller, belonging to John Miller & Co. of this city, was going into James creek canal yesterday, her propeller picked up a section of wire cable. The cable wound so tightly about the propeller shaft as to prevent the tug moving and made necessary her hauling out on Bennett's railway.

Some Other Personal Lists.

Sylvia H. G. Wilks and Edward H. R. Green, daughter and son of Mrs. Green, lead the individual personal property list with \$10,000,000 each. John D. Rockefeller, Edward S. Harkness and Mary W. Harkness follow with \$5,000,000 each. William K. Vanderbilt is credited with

## NEW YORK CITY REALTY TOTALS \$7,833,875,536

Tentative Assessment of Personal  
Property Is Placed at \$800,000,000.  
Hetty Green's Estate Heads List.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The tentative tax list of New York city on real estate for 1917, just made public, shows a total assessed valuation of nearly \$8,000,000,000. The tentative assessment on personal property is placed at \$800,000,000. The real property of this city, according to the tax books, is worth \$7,833,875,536, which is a net increase of \$51,405,537 over the assessment of last year.

The largest personal property valuation is that of the Hetty Green estate—\$30,000,000. Mrs. Green was rated as the richest woman in the world. The next largest personal estate is that of Anthony N. Brady, \$15,000,000, and then follow those of J. P. Morgan and Charles W. Harkness with \$10,000,000 each.

Valuations of important buildings follow: Grand Central terminal, \$21,350,000; Ryerly building, \$20,500,000; Pennsylvania building, \$18,500,000; Hudson Terminal building, \$17,500,000; Waldorf-Astoria hotel, \$15,000,000; Woolworth building, \$14,500,000; Hotel Marlborough, \$14,000,000; Hotel Biltmore, \$13,000,000; Hotel Plaza, \$12,000,000; Singer building, \$10,000,000; New York Stock Exchange, \$9,500,000; New York Produce Exchange, \$1,750,000; Metropolitan Opera House, \$2,375,000; Standard Oil building, \$2,500,000; Madison Square Garden, \$2,500,000; Hippodrome, \$2,350,000.

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Use of Cotton Fiber  
FOR EXPLOSIVES GROWS

More Used in First Six Months of  
This Year Than During All  
of 1915.

Use of cotton fiber in the manufacture of explosives made a striking increase during the first half of this year. Considerably more was used up to June 30 than during all of 1915. The census bureau announced this today in its first report giving statistics called for by the new law requiring quarterly reports of raw and prepared cotton and lint, cotton waste and hull fiber consumed in the manufacture of gun cotton and explosives of all kinds.

After a careful canvass, the census

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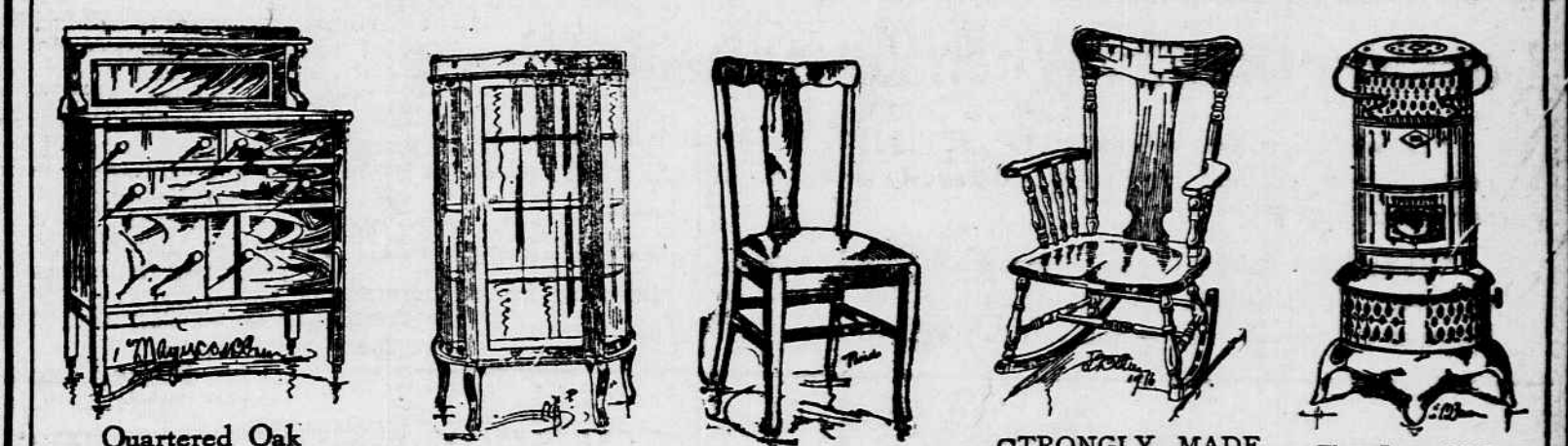
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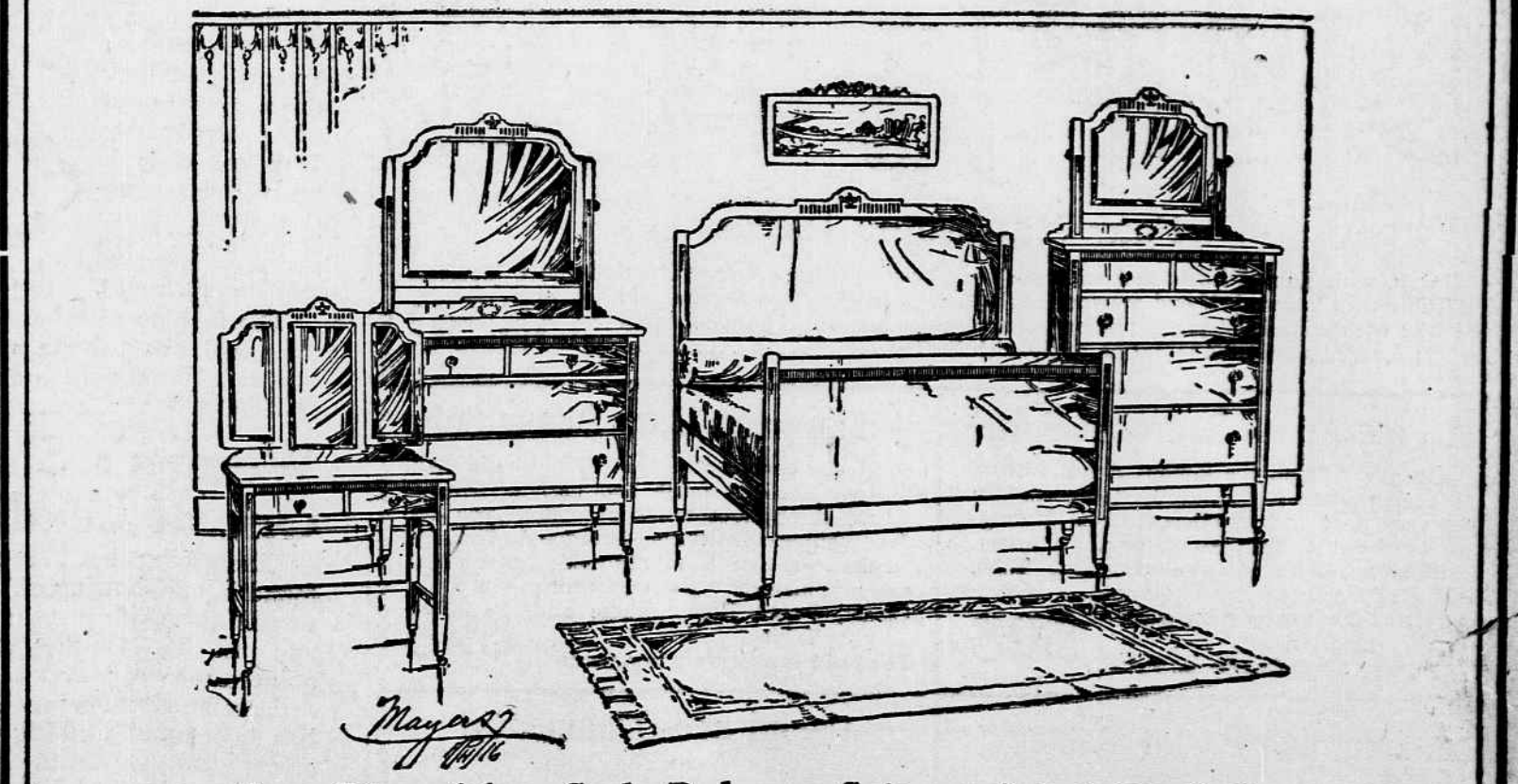


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